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## ARCHAEOLOGY IN 1910

### PART II

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At Delos, during June and July, the French devoted a short campaign to completing the excavation of the sanctuaries of the Egyptian and the Syrian gods, of which the greater part was laid bare in 1909, and to examining the region between these precincts and the Inopus. In the course of the work, many inscriptions which throw light on the history of the two sanctuaries were recovered, and near the Inopus a new sanctuary of Egyptian gods came to light. It is identified by dedicatory inscriptions to Serapis, Isis, Anubis, Ammon, and Artemis Phosphoros, and appears to be earlier in date than the sanctuary which was known before. The appearance of the first two parts of a definitive publication of the excavations at Delos, under the title *Exploration archéologique de Délos*, should have been noted in last year's report. May the later parts appear more rapidly than the *fascicules* of the *Fouilles de Delphes*!

At Athens the most striking discoveries of the year were undoubtedly those made by Mr. Hill, the director of the American School, and by Mr. Dinsmoor, our Fellow in Architecture on the Carnegie Foundation. Mr. Hill's discoveries have to do with the "Earlier Parthenon," that is, the temple which was in process of erection at the time of the Persian invasion. By a very careful study of the foundation of the present Parthenon, together with some excavation inside the building and about the north wall of the Acropolis, he showed that a large number of blocks of the steps and the stylobate of the older temple, as well as parts of the moulding at the base of the cella wall, are still *in situ*, and identified as parts of the Earlier Parthenon a number of blocks scattered about the Acropolis or built into the north wall, which have not before been associated with the building. On the basis of this new evidence, he was able to prove conclusively that the older temple

had six columns on the ends and sixteen on the sides, not eight and nineteen, as Dr. Dörpfeld had argued. The completeness of his proof is shown by the fact that Dr. Dörpfeld himself at once accepted Mr. Hill's conclusions. One curious by-product of the work was the discovery, below the pavement of the present Parthenon, of a number of skeletons, the bodies, presumably, of bishops of Athens, placed here in the mediaeval period, when the Parthenon served as a church.

Mr. Dinsmoor's discovery grew out of his work on the western slope of the Acropolis, and had to do with the choragic monument of Nicias. The original position of this monument, many blocks of which are built into the so-called Beulé Gate, has long been a matter of dispute. The most generally accepted theory in recent years has been that advanced by Dr. Dörpfeld in 1889, which placed the building on certain foundation walls just northeast of the Odeum of Herodes. More recently, Mr. F. Versakes, a Greek archaeologist, had argued that the building must have been erected near the great theater, in the precinct of Dionysus. A careful study of the blocks in the Beulé Gate and other fragments scattered about the Acropolis (some of which he identified for the first time) convinced Mr. Dinsmoor that the monument stood on a foundation just south of the east end of the Stoa of Eumenes. By careful computation he proved, to his own satisfaction, that the dimensions of this foundation were precisely those which are demanded by the blocks of the entablature, but, to make assurance doubly sure, he undertook the complete excavation of the foundation and discovered, lying on one of the walls, two fragments of moulding exactly similar to two of the mouldings on the blocks in the Beulé Gate. With the help of the foundation walls, the form of the building can be restored with practical certainty, and Mr. Dinsmoor has published his restoration, together with an account of his investigations, in the *American Journal of Archaeology* for 1910, pp. 459-84. Thus one more problem of Athenian topography has been definitely settled, and the reputation of the American School for careful, accurate work, which was already great, has been enhanced.

At the open meeting of the school at which Mr. Hill described

his study of the Earlier Parthenon, Dr. Elderkin, the secretary, proposed an interesting theory in regard to the northwest wing of the Propylaea, the so-called Pinakothekē. Briefly stated, Dr. Elderkin's theory is that the irregularity in the position of the door and the windows in the Pinakothekē is due to the fact that they were planned to be seen from a definite point in the ascent to the Acropolis, from which they would appear symmetrical with the columns; this would presumably be the point where this part of the Propylaea first came into full view. To me it seems doubtful if this is the true explanation, but the theory caused considerable discussion, and like Mr. Hill's investigations, it shows how many problems still remain to be solved even in the study of such familiar monuments as those on the Acropolis.

Finally, Dr. Johnson, the Fellow of the Institute, in examining a late foundation wall on the Acropolis, discovered three inscriptions, one of which is of exceptional interest. It is a fragment of a treasure list of the year 371 B.C. In it Glaucetes is named as secretary of the Board of Treasurers for 371-370 B.C., and among the objects listed is an elaborate sword (*ἀκινάκης*), which is doubtless the very sword that Demosthenes (xxiv. 129) accuses Glaucetes, *ταμεύσας ἐν ἀκροπόλει*, of having stolen. After this lucky discovery, Dr. Johnson asked for permission to examine the wall further, but this was refused by the Greek officials, who propose to examine it themselves—a proceeding which smacks more of Italy than of Greece.

The restoration of the Propylaea has gone steadily forward; the workmen are now engaged in building up the western portico.

In the bastion of Cimon, Mr. R. Heberdey discovered a new fragment of the Nike balustrade, and in the two museums on the Acropolis he identified several other pieces of this monument, which have now been put together.

Outside of the Acropolis several excavations were conducted by the Greek Society. Northwest of the hill, on the site of the Bouleuterion, a number of interesting finds were made, including a marble head of the fifth century, of the type of the "Apollo on the Omphalos." On the Pnyx, excavations about the retaining wall of the assembly-place produced vase fragments of the fifth century

and stamped amphora handles of the fourth. Apparently, therefore, this wall cannot be earlier than the fourth century. Inside the present wall, however, was found an older wall of smaller stones, which is, undoubtedly, the wall of the fifth century. Unfortunately, no evidence was discovered which would fix the exact date of its construction. Near the "Theseum," in the excavations undertaken to determine the site of the agora, were found a well-preserved portico, consisting of two pillars of Pentelic marble three meters high, the torso of a beautiful statue of Apollo, identified by Mr. Oikonomos as the "Apollo Patrous" of Euphranor mentioned by Pausanias (i. 3. 3), and several reliefs and inscriptions.

In the outer Ceramicus, the work of clearing the Street of Tombs was carried further under Professor Brückner's direction, with the intention of restoring the roadway, so far as possible, to its condition in the fourth century B.C. It is even proposed to remove the chapel of Hagia Triada, so long the most conspicuous landmark of this region, so that the exploration of this district may be completed. Among the minor discoveries is a terminal stone inscribed ABATON, which is thought to mark the inclosure in which ostracism was pronounced. Ten potsherds inscribed with the name of Thucydides, son of Melesias, were found, and twenty with the name of Cleippides, son of Deinias. The site of the sanctuary of the Tripatores, identified by several terminal stones, was also found.

At Colonus, Mr. Svoronos investigated the topography of the hill of Colonus Hippius and discovered, below the foundations of a small modern house, the chasm in the sanctuary of the Erinnyes, in which the scene of Sophocles' *Oedipus at Colonus* is laid. This gave him a clue to the identification of other precincts in the vicinity, and the most interesting result of his study is the proof that Sophocles was topographically accurate in all his descriptions of places. Thus the altar of Poseidon and the Plutoneum were found to correspond exactly with the descriptions in the drama. Svoronos also succeeded in determining the site of the Academy and in locating the road which led to it from Athens.

In northern Greece, Messrs. Thompson and Wace of the British School, continuing their work on the early settlements, excavated

two tumuli in Thessaly, one at Tsanglí, about half way between Phersala and Velestino, and the other at Rachmáni, between Larissa and Tempe. Comparing their results at these sites with the data obtained in earlier excavations, the explorers now distinguish four prehistoric periods in Thessaly: (1) Neolithic I, characterized by red-on-white painted pottery; (2) Neolithic II, with pottery such as was found at Dimini; (3) Chalcolithic; (4) Early Bronze Age, with unpainted pottery. The latter part of the Early Bronze Age is synchronous with the Late Minoan II and III periods. In the tumulus at Tsanglí, numerous remains of houses were found, belonging to the Neolithic I period, and exhibiting, in one case, traces of three successive buildings. The latest of them showed a well-developed rectangular plan, with traces of a row of wooden posts down the middle and a pair of curious interior walls or buttresses at each interior angle. The small finds included vases, celts, and terra-cotta figurines. At Rachmáni was found a house of the Chalcolithic period, containing specimens of a new type of pottery with paint laid on so thickly as to form a sort of incrustation, a large store of carbonized wheat, peas, lentils, figs, and other vegetables, and four human figures with bodies of terra-cotta and heads of painted stone—a sort of anticipation of the acrolithic sculpture of classical times.

In Thessaly, too, Dr. Arvanitopoulos continued his explorations at Pagasae and attacked two new sites. At Pagasae he recovered about one hundred new painted stelae, some of them in an excellent state of preservation; at Laspochorion, just beyond the eastern end of the Vale of Tempe, he opened a number of tombs of the geometric period, and near them found the acropolis of ancient Homolium and a temple site with many remains of architecture and inscribed stones; and at Gonnos, at the foot of Mount Olympus, he discovered a round temple of Athena, together with many inscriptions. In the ruins of the temple were found some fragments of the statue of the goddess, one of which is inscribed with the name Xenocles, the maker or the dedicator of the image. Only a very brief report of these discoveries has been published, but they must be of considerable importance, for the local authorities have decided to build a museum for the reception of the finds.

In the Peloponnesus, the Americans and the Germans continued their excavations at Corinth and at Tiryns, respectively; the English brought their work at Sparta to a close; the French examined more carefully the temple of Athena Alea at Tegea; the Austrians explored the ruins of the city of Elis; and the Greeks conducted small excavations at a number of points.

The campaign at Corinth was again devoted principally to the region about Pirene. North of the fountain were found the colonnades which complete the rectangular court (the *περιβολος* of Pausanias ii. 3. 3), and northeast of the court a small fountain came to light, which received the overflow from Pirene. The basin of this fountain is inside a building which is roofed with a corbeled vault of heavy blocks and suggests a comparison with the "galleries" in the walls of Tiryns. In the excavations at this point, many fragments of neolithic and geometric vases were found, and as the spring is a natural one, it seems not unlikely that the fountain-house was built by the prehistoric inhabitants and only later connected with Pirene. In the theater some further digging was done, and more seats of the Greek building were found in place, buried in the foundations of the diazoma of the Roman theater.

At Tiryns, the Germans devoted their attention principally to the western part of the palace, to the rooms about the bathroom and the western side of the court. It was found that the later palace (the palace excavated by Schliemann) underwent several rebuildings, which can be approximately dated, and some evidence was found for placing the famous alabaster frieze not high up under the roof but about on a level with the eye. More important was the discovery of a large number of fragments of painted plaster, partly from the earlier and partly from the later palace, many of which could be pieced together. Among the subjects are parts of a procession of warriors armed with spears; a procession of women with vessels of different kinds in their hands, probably from the decoration of a corridor; and, most interesting of all, a hunting scene, in which boars and other animals are being driven into nets by dogs and there despatched with spears. This was evidently an elaborate composition, containing not only the hunt itself, but men and women in chariots who approached the hunting party

from either side. The few specimens which have been published (*Athenische Mitteilungen*, XXXVI, 1911, pp. 198-206, and Plate VIII) show that these are among the most important wall-paintings that have been discovered, and the publication of the rest will be eagerly awaited.

At Sparta the English excavators, in their short final campaign, dug principally on the hill where the Menelaion was explored in 1909, and uncovered the remains of a large number of houses dating from the end of the Mycenaean period. All were much destroyed by erosion, and few small finds were made, but the best-preserved house yielded some fine vases and an interesting series of lumps of clay which had been used as stoppers for wine jars. These had been baked hard in the fire which destroyed the house, and had preserved not only the impressions of the seals with which they had been stamped, but also the marks of the rushes by which they were fastened and the vine leaves by which the wine was protected when the clay was placed in the mouths of the jars. Nothing of later date than the Bronze Age was found, and it seems clear that this hill marks the principal prehistoric settlement in the Spartan plain, which was destroyed at the beginning of the Iron Age by the Dorian invaders, the founders of the Sparta of historic times. In addition to their work at this site, the English excavated the Eleusinion at Kalyvia tes Sochás, an hour and a half south of Sparta, but here nothing of importance was found.

At Tegea, Messrs. Dugas and Berchmans made a careful study of the ruins of the temple of Athena Alea, which have been laid bare at different times since 1879, and excavated to some extent north and east of the building. Their study of the temple convinced them that both the outer columns and the columns of the pronaos and the opisthodomos were Doric; that there was no interior colonnade, so that the Corinthian columns mentioned by (Pausanias viii. 45. 5) were probably half columns resting on the same foundations as the walls of the cella; and that the emendation *ἐντὸς* for *ἐκτὸς* in Pausanias' statement *ἐστῆκασι δὲ καὶ ἐκτὸς τοῦ ναοῦ κίονες ἐργασίας τῆς Ἰώνων* (an emendation which has been largely accepted in recent years) cannot be justified. East of the temple the long foundation seven meters broad, which was dis-



covered by Milchhöfer in 1879, was excavated and found to be longer than the façade of the temple, but nothing appeared to show clearly whether it belongs to a colonnade or to the altar of Melampus, Pausanias (viii. 47. 3). On the north side of the temple, two bases for statues were brought to light. The small finds consisted of vase fragments, mostly of the geometric period, a large number of bronze ex-votos (animals, pins, rings, fibulae, etc.), and especially a very interesting archaic bronze statuette of Athena, perhaps a distant reflection of the ivory statue by Endoios, which stood in the temple and was afterward carried off by Augustus to decorate his Forum (Pausanias viii. 46).

The results of the Austrians' explorations at Elis were rather disappointing. They found few remains of the ancient city, and those, for the most part, of Roman date, or, at best, Roman buildings resting on Greek foundations. Among these, the most important are a small temple, three Roman baths, and some remains of a gymnasium, probably the gymnasium in which the athletes trained before the Olympic games. A few traces of the city walls were discovered, chiefly on the Acropolis, and a number of graves were opened, some of which contained vases of local types not known before.

At Leucas, Dr. Dörpfeld met with more success than usual in his search for traces of a western Achaean civilization. Ten new grave circles were discovered, making fifteen in all. Dr. Dörpfeld believes that a chronological sequence can be established, and that the fifteen circles point to fifteen generations of a family of rulers. The circles are from ten to fifteen meters in diameter, bounded by walls of flat stones which were originally about a meter high. Inside are hard-packed earth and stones, except for a rectangular space reserved for the grave chamber. In the grave chambers, to judge from the bronze weapons which they contain, only men were buried. The bodies of women were buried in large pithoi, and mound graves inside the circles contain the remains of children. The vases and bronze weapons in the graves are similar, in several details, to Mycenaean forms, but show, in general, a simpler culture than is suggested by the vases and bronzes of Mycenae. Stone arrow-heads and other stone implements, also, are commoner

than they are on the Mycenaean sites of eastern Greece. All this, in Dr. Dörpfeld's judgment, is as it should be. Does not Homer represent Telemachus as astonished at the splendor of Menelaus' palace?

From Italy, as usual, there is much less to record than from Greece. At Rome, Commendatore Boni excavated, on the west side of the Palatine, the grotto popularly called the "Lupercal." His most interesting finds were a number of figurines, including several terra-cotta heads of Attis. These, he believes, must have fallen down from the temple of Cybele on the Palatine, and he finds in them a proof that Attis was associated with Cybele in the Palatine shrine—a not improbable theory.

In the sanctuary of the Syrian gods on the Janiculum, where so many remarkable discoveries were made in 1908 and 1909, the excavations have been stopped, and it is uncertain when they will be renewed. The Italian government has decided to purchase the land already excavated, and take charge of any further explorations, and the conditions imposed on Mr. Wurts, on whose land a part of the sanctuary still lies buried, were such as to discourage him from allowing any excavation. Mr. Gauckler, under whose direction the last work was done in 1909, was permitted to make some soundings and minor investigations in the area already examined, but this was all. He reports that further study of the ruins of the earliest sanctuary (that of the first century B.C.) shows that it consisted of a large open temenos in two terraces, a small adyton, and a pond for the sacred fish, and that these features were retained when, in the latter part of the second century A.D., the *cistiber* Gaionas replaced the primitive edifice with a more elaborate structure. The temple of Gaionas was burnt and the whole sanctuary destroyed in the fourth century, probably as a result of the edicts of Constans and Constantius II in 341. In its place a secular edifice, consisting of porticos and a fountain, was erected, and these were incorporated in the later sanctuary, which was built when Julian restored their land to the dispossessed Syrians. These results of Gauckler's latest studies can only increase our regret that the excavations are not to be continued at once.

But, in spite of official red tape and jealousy of foreign inter-

ference, Rome is so rich in ancient monuments that every year, even without systematic exploration, brings many relics of the past to light. In arranging for the archaeological exhibition of last summer in the *Thermae of Diocletian*, two hitherto unknown swimming baths were discovered. They were lined with marble and filled with broken granite columns and quantities of decorated marble, stone, and porphyry. Other remains of ancient Rome came to light in connection with the removal of the *Palazzo Venezia*. This palace, which has long been the residence of the Austrian ambassador to the Vatican, was so situated that it would impede the view of the great monument to Victor Emmanuel, which is slowly rising on the north side of the Capitol. The Italian government, therefore, entered into an agreement with the government of Austria, whereby it agreed to remove the palace and rebuild it on a new site, some distance farther west. In laying the new foundations, some thirty feet below the modern level, numerous heavy foundation walls and a pavement of variegated marbles were found. These are thought to be connected with the *Villa Publica*, in which foreign ambassadors and generals who desired a triumph were lodged. In the court of the *Palazzo*, also, were found the ruins of mediaeval buildings (probably a part of the *monasterium S. Laurentii martiri*), in which were three sarcophagi of late Roman date.

The most striking chance discovery of the year, however, was a new portrait statue of Augustus, discovered by workmen in laying the foundations of a house at the corner of the *Via Labicana* and the *Via Mecenate*, near the ruins of the baths of Titus. The statue, which has been published with commendable promptness in the *Notizie degli Scavi* (1910, pp. 223-28, Plates I-III), is over life-size, and represents the Emperor standing, with his toga drawn over his head. Both hands are lost, so that the action of the figure is uncertain; the veiled head suggests that the Emperor was represented as *pontifex*; the *scrinium* which stands at his left side favors the interpretation as an orator. One curious peculiarity is that the head and the right forearm, which were carved separately and attached, are made of a finer, whiter marble than the rest of the figure. It is above all in the head that the hand of an able sculptor

is seen. Every detail is rendered with painstaking fidelity—the broad, intellectual forehead, the wide, mobile mouth, the long, slightly aquiline nose—and the expression of calm dignity agrees well with the character of Augustus as it is drawn by Roman writers. Whether the statue will ultimately rank as the finest extant portrait of the Emperor, as it has been called by some enthusiastic writers, remains to be seen, but the reproductions show that it deserves a high place in the series of Imperial portraits.

In regard to the *Zona monumentale* or *Passeggiata archeologica*, it is pleasant to note that the protests of which I spoke in my last report have had their effect. A parliamentary commission which was appointed to investigate the whole question met in June, 1910, and adopted a report that completely justified the protestants. The commission also passed a resolution inviting the government to introduce a law to provide for the excavation of the land comprised in the *Zona*, and rigorously to forbid the continuance of any work that might hamper excavation in the future. This means, of course, that the Romans must wait longer for the broad avenues which were the ideal of the original commission, but that when they are constructed, we may be sure that they have not buried forever important remains of the ancient city.

Finally, in connection with Rome, the formation in London of a Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies should be mentioned. The plan of organization is similar to that of the long-established Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, and it is hoped that through the new society the British School in Rome may receive more generous support than it has hitherto enjoyed.

At Ostia, Professor Vaglieri's most important find was a large block from the gateway which spanned the *Via Ostiensis* at the point where it entered the city. Many parts of this monument had been found before, including portions of the inscription, which records that a certain P. Clodius Pulcher restored the gate originally built by the senate and people of Ostia. The new fragment is about eight feet high and three feet wide, and has carved on it a female figure in high relief, with the wings spread out over the sides of the block. On her head she wears a helmet, and at her left side a shield rests on the ground. The type is similar to the armed

figure on Roman reliefs which is commonly identified as the goddess Roma, but the wings are unusual and seem to be borrowed from a type of Victory; perhaps, as Professor Milani has suggested, it is *Roma Victrix* whom the sculptor wished to portray. The style is that of the second century A.D., so that the figure undoubtedly dates from the time of the restoration of the gateway.

North of Rome, the usual number of tombs, dating from Neolithic times to the period of the Late Empire, were opened, but without any novel results, so far as I have seen. Those who are interested in the early history of civilization in Italy will find an excellent introduction to the diffuse and scattered literature in Mr. Peet's book, *The Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy and Sicily*, published in 1909.

At Pompeii, work on the new villa was resumed, and many more paintings were found, all excellently preserved. In the best examples the figures are about life-size, and many create the impression that they were copied from works of sculpture. Among the subjects are several domestic scenes—a boy reading his lesson, a woman at her toilet, and so forth—but the majority represent Dionysus and his train of Sileni, satyrs, and maenads. One especially interesting series, containing several remarkable studies of the nude and the partially draped figure, is thought to represent initiation by flagellation into Dionysiac mysteries. The reproductions of some of these paintings (in the *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1910, pp. 139-145, and Plates I-XX, and the *Gazette des beaux arts* for January, 1911) show that the early reports of their remarkable preservation were not exaggerated.

At Herculaneum nothing was done, but there are signs that the Italians are beginning to feel the responsibility they have incurred by steadily refusing all offers of help from foreigners. A writer in the *Stampa* of Turin pointedly asks why, if Italy cannot afford to attack Herculaneum, she can provide funds for work in Crete and in North Africa and for an Italian School in Athens. If such sentiments become general, we may yet live to see at least the beginning of the exploration of this important site.